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IN THE COURT OF APPEAL OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA
FIRST APPELLATE DISTRICT
DIVISION FOUR

In re STANLEY T., a Person Coming
Under the Juvenile Court Law.

THE PEOPLE,

Plaintiff and Respondent,

v.

STANLEY T.,

Defendant and Appellant.

A095782

(Solano County
Super. Ct. No. J-30731)

Stanley T. was committed to the California Youth Authority after a supplemental petition alleging attempted robbery (Pen. Code §§ 211,664¹), battery with serious bodily injury (§ 243, subd. (d), and assault with force likely to produce great bodily injury (§ 245, subd. (a)(1)), as well as enhancements for personal infliction of great bodily injury (section 12022.7, subd. (a)), were sustained. This timely appeal followed, with his counsel asking for an independent review of the record to determine whether there are any arguable issues. (*People v. Wende* (1979) 25 Cal.3d 436.) After review of the record, we find no error and affirm.

The minor's procedural and factual statements adequately summarize the case for purposes of this appeal. After the prosecution's motion to find the minor unfit under

¹ All further section references are to the Penal Code unless otherwise noted.

Welfare and Institutions Code section 707, subdivision (a) was denied, a contested jurisdictional hearing was held on the charges indicated above. Although the victims could not identify the perpetrator of the offenses, another minor who was present at the scene testified as to the minor's involvement. The testimony of the prosecution witnesses indicated that the minor ran up to the victims as they approached a restaurant in Vallejo, grabbed Cecelia Duncan's purse in an attempt to steal it, knocking her companion Clyde Oakley to the ground and breaking his hip. Oakley, who had a preexisting heart condition, also suffered a mild heart attack. Based upon this evidence, the court sustained all counts and allegations of the supplemental petition. At the dispositional hearing on July 17, 2001, the court committed the minor to the California Youth Authority for a maximum commitment period of eight years, four months.²

The minor was represented by counsel and received a fair hearing. Substantial evidence supports the trial court's findings and there was no error in the disposition. There are no meritorious issues to be argued on appeal.

The orders declaring the minor be continued as a ward of the court and that he be committed to the Youth Authority are affirmed.

Sepulveda, J.

We concur:

Reardon, Acting P.J.

Kay, J.

² The maximum confinement period was apparently calculated as follows: four years on the violation of section 245, subd. (a)(1), the principal term, plus three years on the enhancement pursuant to section 12022.7, subd. (a), plus one-third the midterm on the attempted robbery (eight months), plus one-third the midterm, or eight months, on the grand theft person charge in the original petition. The term imposed for the battery with serious bodily injury charge, as well as the enhancement for infliction of great bodily injury in the attempted robbery count, were stayed pursuant to section 654.